

ports of employers of labor show a perceptible improvement in the quantity and quality of the work which is put in.

Credit Remains Solid.

"The third favorable symptom is this: In this country the foundations of our credit are solid and uncracked. I will tell you why. In spite of many temptations to the country to emulate the reckless expedient by which fictitious prosperity has been created in other countries we have never rushed into the foolish policy of inflation of currency. You know with what dizzy results that policy has been followed in other lands. They have mortgaged the future at usurious rates with compound interest. They have been driving at high speed toward insolvency. They will ultimately get through, because whenever you get an intelligent, industrious population they will overcome all their mistakes in the end. That is why in spite of mistakes of that kind which are committed in many countries, our prosperity will survive.

"We in this country have honestly faced our burdens. We paid our way, and if we appear to be suffering more than others for the moment it is because we elected to take our punishment when it was due instead of postponing it until the penalty became severe beyond endurance.

"And in this connection let me say one word. The Washington conference is a rainbow across the sky. Why? Because without the assurance of peace business will never be restored, and that conference comes none too soon. Man is the most intractable of animals. If you inflict punishment on any other animal, it learns its lesson quicker; but man is a stubborn brute. Take the late war. It was the most terrible, the most devastating that the world has ever seen. Competition in armaments largely contributed to it. That lesson was accented into the flesh of humanity. They have not learnt it.

Disarmament Road to Safety.

"No sooner are we out of that terrible carnage than the world is beginning to devise and amass fresh engines for future wars; fresh combinations engineered to prepare for war; fresh subjects are constantly springing up to justify war. You might imagine that the aim and glory of all national organization was simply human slaughter. Armaments are three times as expensive in the payment of men and materials as they were before the war, and they are becoming a hundred times more destructive. The burden in peace will be crushing. What will happen in war defies contemplation. Disarmament is the only road to safety.

"Let us have no doubts about the world's suspicions, fears, misunderstandings, nay, even quarrels. They will arise among nations exactly as they arise among individuals, and if there is no weapon in their hand with which to strike, it will one day be lost. The American conference has the future of civilization in its charge. Therefore, I earnestly pray for its success.

"Twenty-five years ago Lord Salisbury standing in this place announced to the nation the satisfaction which he and everybody felt at the settlement by a peaceful solution which had just been attained of the last difficulty—the last serious difficulty which had arisen between this country and the great Republic of America. Every man and woman of British blood has been taught to regard a serious quarrel with America as unthinkable. That attitude of mind in itself is a guaranty for peace between two powerful communities.

"This conference to be held under the auspices of the President of the United States ought to carry the world a stage further. It is the incubation of a similar attitude toward and between all peoples of the world, and when that is achieved, and it is achieved at this assembly in Washington, the Washington conference will be the greatest event the world has seen for 1,900 years.

"And you remind me, Lord Mayor, that the British public is concerned with another problem, not merely with the problem of peace between nations of the world, but the problem of peace between the nations of the Empire. The history of the last 20 years has been one continued hostility or semi-hostility between these two islands that were designed by Providence to live in neighborly amity together.

"Last year I ventured here at this table to extend an invitation on behalf of the people of Great Britain to the people of Ireland to quit the path blood stained with atrocity inevitable in a racial feud, and come into a free partnership with the British Empire as equals. I cannot reveal any secrets of the conference, my Lord Mayor. That is the way to bring a conference nowhere. All I can say is that there is a better prospect of that invitation being heeded to-day than at any time in years.

"The conference in response to His Majesty the King's striking appeal at Belfast. Where we are now arriving at is probably the most critical stage of that conference. I shall say nothing that will make it difficult for us to arrive at an agreement. It is so much of interest to both of us that it is so much of interest to the Empire, that there will be peace and cordiality. There have been many faults, not all on one side.

Three Parties at Conference.

"There are three parties now represented at that conference. There is Great Britain and there are representatives of the majority of the Irish people and there also is the homogeneous population that you have in the north-west of Ireland, each with its own viewpoint. No doubt they have a good deal in common, but still they have their own viewpoint, each with their own special interests as well as a common interest; each—well, let me say, each with their own susceptibilities and perhaps even with their own prejudices.

"A nation that has no prejudice is not worth much, and the best of us have them. All we can do is to try and keep them under control. The success of the conference depends on the attitude which you can reconcile and accommodate those differences of temperament and tradition and interest. In order to do that, all parties must be prepared to give and take. If each of us approached the very difficult, complex, tangled problems with the determination that we will not budge an inch from the position we have taken up, that attitude will be hailed with wild acclamation by unthinking, short-sighted partisans. But it will never lead to peace.

"It is not if it is not that it will simply be another great opportunity lost. It will be another burden for a very heavily burdened people to carry—a burden maybe we would be willing to carry for a good cause, but not unless it is for a good cause.

"The burden will be great, for the forces at our command will have more than doubled, only a part of the real loss. The real loss would be the embarrassment and the weakness of a discredited Empire that cannot settle its own troubles and its own quarrels. It is nothing so creditable as two houses which continually quarrel, which attracts the attention of the neighbors.

"All I can say in conclusion is that we who are in the conference in behalf of the British Government and the British people regard ourselves as the trustees of the Empire, guardians of its good name and its honor. It is a high trust and we promise we will not betray it. All of us without difference or distinction will discharge it without regard to its effect upon our own political future, if we took any better course would be false to the confidence reposed in us by the people of this country in the most supreme moment in the splendid history of this land."

FOCH RECEIVES HIS SIXTH HONORARY LL.D.

Cleveland Police Break the Milk Strike to Feed Marshal's Wildcat.

LEGION PARADE IN RAIN

Former Secretary Baker Officially Welcomes Guest to City.

LIKENS HIM TO MARTEL

'Great Leader Always Develops to Triumph Over Brutality,' He Says.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ABOARD MARSHAL FOCH'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE CLEVELAND TO PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Marshal Foch left Cleveland to-night after having seen that city elect a Mayor who didn't make so much as one campaign speech. Before leaving here he received the sixth degree of LL. D. conferred upon him since arriving in America, and had the local milk strike broken for him by the police force.

As soon as he left Cleveland the milk strike resumed its normal tightness, but before his train started East he had snatched sufficient milk and cream to last him and his party until they arrive in Pittsburgh, the final stop in this the Marshal's first leg of his American Legion journey up and down the United States.

Milk Strikers Defied.

Probably no incident of the day compares in dramatic intensity with the successful defiance of Cleveland's milk strike. We were all ready to set forth for Pittsburgh when C. E. McCullough discovered that there was neither milk nor cream on board. McCullough, who is in charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad train in which the Marshal's tour has been made, did the obvious thing. He went to the nearest milk depot, but there was told that the milk strike had temporarily depleted supplies. Besides, they said, it would be worth a man's life to carry the milk if it were available.

McCullough tried five more depots. Their answer was the same. He pleaded for the Marshal's sake and then begged the adamant dealers in behalf of France, of the allies and even mentioned the honor of America. But no milk was forthcoming. Finally McCullough tried to soften the milkmen's heart by referring to Theodore, the Marshal's wildcat.

"It's nothing but a kitten," he explained. "It needs milk. Your fight is against men, not wildcats. We dare not feed Theodore meat less he become savage. You see the interest of the country is at stake. To have Marshal Foch bitten by a wildcat."

But that argument won no milk. "Tell your troubles to the cops," was the final word of the milk dealers.

McCullough did. He summoned an automobile and called a milk dealer's establishment. Ten minutes later ten quarts of milk and six quarts of cream were on the Marshal's train.

The Day's Festivities.

It rained all day, but the parade and the American Legion reception were held under a cheerful sky. Free parking places were provided for the cars of the President of the Western Reserve University, conferred upon the Marshal the honorary degree of LL. D., and a luncheon was served in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Later a dinner was given to the French soldier in the Hotel Hollenden.

The most picturesque number on the programme was staged in Keith's Theatre. The place was jammed to capacity. The curtain rose and the double doors in the wall back of the stage were thrown open. A band of cavalry and a company of infantry, with their bayonets gleaming, the muzzles of their rifles through the mist cloud.

You could hear the impact of the shoes and hoofs. The orchestra was playing. Rank after rank passed, and presently a motor car slid into the picture. The tri-color flag, the Stars and Stripes, passed across the open doors as they sang. The doors back stage were closed and the illusion was dispelled.

Baker Greets Marshal.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, did the official welcoming of Foch. He said: "Foch comes to us as a commander in chief of the mobilized culture of the world. France has made him a Marshal of France. We make him a Marshal of America. He led our soldiers, many of whom made the supreme sacrifice. They lie there now as a pledge in earnest of all we feel toward France."

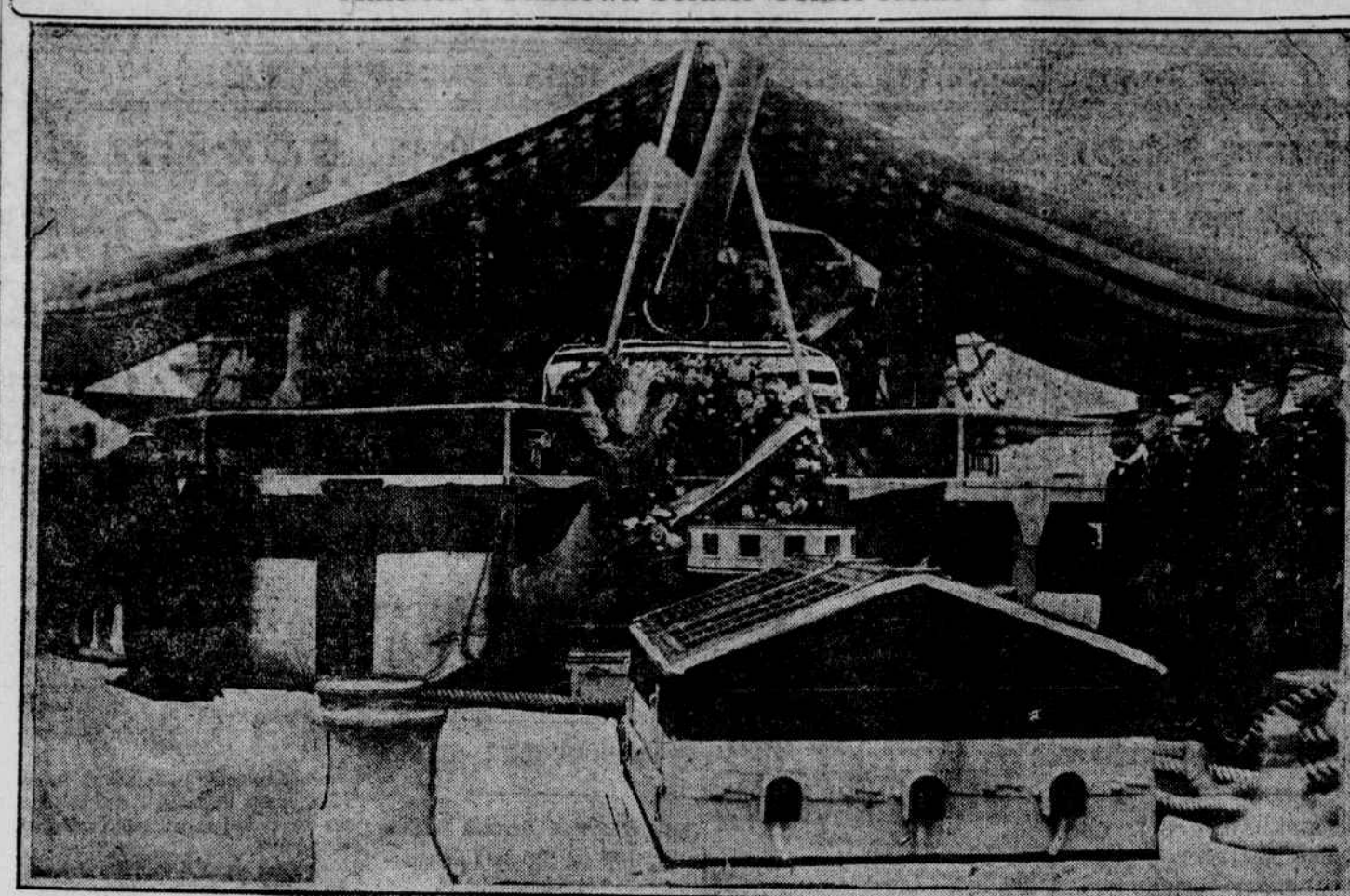
"It is an interesting thing in history that whenever barbarians rise up some great leader develops to drive them back like Charles Martel at Tours or Foch, who has made it always triumphant over brutality."

And Foch replied: "This great reception has been particularly agreeable to me and I wish to state that what I advocated doing was succeeded in doing because you, as a nation, stood behind us and made it possible for us to do what we did."

"Thus we have unity of thought and of this unity of thought, of ideals, we have a victory in war. By this same unity we shall win peace, a just peace of labor and of happiness."

The Marshal arrives in Pittsburgh at 8 to-morrow morning. He will leave there to-morrow night for Washington.

America's Unknown Soldier Comes Home at Last



HAILED by the commander of the army in which he fought and fell, the body of the youth at whose bier nations pay their highest homage is landed from its funeral ship, the historic Olympia, on its triumphal journey from the battlefields of France to its sarcophagus in peaceful Arlington. The upper picture shows the coffin being brought ashore from Dewey's old flagship. The lower picture is the scene on the pier, the star indicating Gen. Pershing saluting the Unknown Soldier before the coffin is placed on its caisson for transport to the Capitol.

CAPITOL LIKE TOMB FOR UNKNOWN HERO

Continued from First Page.

The saluting at the navy yard started when the Olympia hove in view. The band continued playing, but more softly. Then it stopped. "Sound off," was the snapped order from one of the army officers. The cavalry band pulled up to attention. At the order to march the band, which was mounted, swung into the lead of the procession, followed by two companies of cavalry. Then came the caisson with its flag-draped coffin. Beside it marched twenty soldiers. A third company of soldiers fell in behind and half a dozen limousines carrying the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and other distinguished mourners were in the rear.

The cortege, with the band playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," followed a course along rows of navy guns and around the corners of machine shops to the main driveway of the Navy Yard and out through the covered gateway to the street. The cavalrymen held their sabres at attention; the horses were wet, and so were the men.

Silent Crowd Sees Procession.

At the Navy yard entrance there was a tremendous crowd, one that had been waiting for an hour or more despite the rain. All along the line of march of the cortege, the people lined the sidewalks. It was a silent throng, the people baring their heads, but they did not speak.

It was just turning 5 o'clock when the funeral procession reached the Capitol plaza. The line halted and turned, facing the Capitol. Secretaries Weeks and Denby left their automobiles with the high army and navy officers and again stood at attention.

Eight men from the Engineers Camp took the coffin from the caisson and started slowly for the Capitol steps. On every other step there was a soldier with a rifle standing at attention.

The coffin was carried carefully up the steps and set down on the catafalque in the center of the rotunda. The body of the Unknown Soldier was lying in state in the Capitol, a tribute paid to only the notable few who have given most distinguished service to their country. The military guard rode out of the picture.

The doors were closed to the rotunda. Preparations were under way for the brief services that were to follow in half an hour. Long lines of people were in the corridors, but the word went out that only members of Congress and high officials of the Government were to be allowed to enter. At every entrance to the rotunda there was a guard and a clamored for a brief view of the coffin.

Rotunda Like a Tomb.

Inside the rotunda the group of Senators and Representatives was gathering. Both branches of Congress had arrived. Presently the members of the Supreme Court appeared and one of the guards took them to a position where they might see all that was to happen. All the members of the Cabinet were there.

The indirect lights in the rotunda that reflected themselves from the figures of the men and women who were present, and the men, who held back close to the walls, were without their hats. All spoke in whispers.

The President and Mrs. Harding appeared at the main doorway just as the clock pointed to 5:30. He held his left

hand in his hand as he moved toward the coffin in the center of the rotunda. Close behind were members of the White House staff.

The President's appearance was the signal to turn on a battery of electric lights arranged along one side of the rotunda. These shed white rays and sent long shadows that gave the rotunda a weird and picturesque appearance. Incidentally, a group of photographers were enabled to make pictures that will be handed down to posterity as the record of the impressive ceremony.

Harding Deposits Medal.

Mr. Harding stood silently for three or four minutes. His head was bowed. Across from him were Vice-President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett. Beyond with the group from the Supreme Court was Chief Justice Taft. Members of the Cabinet stood in the background.

Presently a man who seemed to be in charge of the arrangements walked quietly to Mrs. Harding and handed to her a small package. She took it and, unfolding it, walked toward the coffin. The base of the catafalque extends out about a foot and this Mrs. Harding mounted. The package had contained a long white ribbon. This the Mistress of the White House arranged gracefully across the coffin over the breast of the dead warrior whose name never will be revealed. It was a motherly way in which she did it, as if she had in mind the service she was giving for the Mother of the Dead Soldier who is living. It is hoped, somewhere in Ireland, Mrs. Harding bowed her head and stepped back to her husband's side when this task was done. Not a word had been spoken.

It was the President's turn then to pay a tribute to the Unknown Soldier. Half hesitatingly and without a tremulous showing of sentiment, Mr. Harding stepped forward and gently placed a small piece of gold upon the ribbon. It was the Congressional Medal of Honor, voted by the Senate and the House in tribute to the Unknown Soldier. This is the highest award that may be paid to an American warrior.

Mr. Harding turned then to receive from the hands of one of the attendants a tremendous wreath of deep red roses. The wreath was placed on the coffin. He bowed again, stepped down from the black draped base of the catafalque and returned to his place a few feet from the head of the coffin.

Vice-President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett then stepped up with their wreaths, which were of pink roses. This they placed toward the foot of the coffin, stepping back then to their positions at the side.

Chief Justice Taft placed the third wreath on the catafalque. It was of pink and white roses. The entire surface, leaving only to sight the red and white stripes of the flag which hung down the side.

Secretary Weeks stepped forward with a wreath of pink roses, which he placed at the head of the catafalque. Secretary Denby was next with a set piece, which was put in position at the foot.

It would be difficult to attempt to picture the expression on the face of Gen. Pershing, who placed his tribute, a simple wreath of pink roses, at the side. The Unknown Soldier had been one of the members of the Pershing command.

He typified all those who were sacrificed in the war with the forces that had been under the direct control of the army leader.

With all the picturesque military bearing that is his, Gen. Pershing approached, set down his wreath and stepped back in salute. He held the position fully half a minute. Tears came into many eyes as the officer stepped back against the wall visibly affected by the scene.

"Attention!" was the abrupt command from just outside the main door of the rotunda. It was an order from the officer in command of the troops arrayed along the steps of the Capitol. Up to this time not a word had been spoken. The group that had witnessed the services, not more than 400 in all, had in a sense lost itself until jarrred back to the realization that the ceremony had come to a close.

President Harding, bowing in reverence again, stepped backward, only half turning, and then left the rotunda. Vice-President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, Speaker Gillett, Gen. Pershing and all the others slipped away in the crowd.

There were a few who walked over to the coffin and stood by with bowed heads in silent tribute, but they soon were quietly informed by the military guards that it was the desire that all should leave the rotunda. Within ten minutes the rotunda was cleared except for the four soldiers standing guard.

This guard is to be changed hourly throughout the night. The soldiers are standing at attention, one at each corner of the coffin. They have rifles with bayonets fixed.

Along one side of the rotunda are floral tributes which came with the body from France. They had been taken from the Olympia soon after the modern Bli Dorado, the public believes in a vague kind of way; and the untapped wealth of the land of mystery and romance can be made to do as the American hands if there is an assurance of security and peace.

One must not, however, attach undue weight to the more reasonable temper of the crowd. They may change their views as the work of the conference is disclosed; they may be influenced by other considerations than a curd non possumus is significant and indicative to a certain extent of the milder atmosphere of Washington three days before the meeting of the conference.

WILSON, IF DAY IS FAIR, WILL HONOR UNKNOWN

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Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

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The ex-President's physical condition, though greatly improved, will not permit him to make any part of the long march on foot like other officials. Instead, he will pass over the line of march in an automobile. The position assigned to the automobile of Mr. Wilson is directly behind the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and just in advance of the other Judges.

The lower floors of the Capitol have been converted into an army barracks. The conversion was done by the engineers who have been detailed as the honor guard. The organizations are from the Thirtieth Regiment of Engineers. Just outside under the great stairways a cook house has been arranged, with field stove, mess tables and all.

Open to Public for 14 Hours.

The doors of the Capitol will be opened to-morrow morning for the public. It is expected that the line which will form at that hour will continue to flow until 10 at night, when the doors will be closed again. The time allotted to patriotic societies which wish to hold brief funeral services has been entirely filled between 8 and 10 in the evening.

The body of the Unknown will remain in the rotunda of the Capitol until 8 o'clock on Friday morning, when it will be carried out and placed on a caisson to be transported to Arlington in a funeral procession which has never been equalled. Besides the President and those who hold high positions in American public life the line will include international heroes of the war, including Marshal Foch.

It is not considered good manners for the guest to tell his host how to cook his omelet, but in view of the tremendous issues involved in this conference and the hopes it offers of a long period of peace if the results anticipated can be achieved, it may with propriety be suggested that if the Administration would scrap the official designation of the conference and rechristen it the outlook would be more favorable.

Officially this is a conference on the limitation of armament; popularly it is a disarmament conference, and the public, which is not only the man in the street but also men in high places, talk about disarmament, talk about reducing navies, think only in military terms, and entirely ignore, or are ignorant of, the main purposes of the work of the conference, which, called to consider limiting armaments, has now become a political conference of the first magnitude, and, one is reluctant to say it, but it is no use blinking facts, a racial conference.

East Against the West.

It is the East against the West; Asia opposed to Europe. In this country more than any other it is important that the public should be clearly understanding this, but because of the power exercised by public opinion and the domination it exercises over politicians the conference may agree on certain things, but those decisions will be futile so far as the United States is concerned unless public sentiment sanctions them and the Senate or Congress, as the case may be, when it is asked to ratify the work of the conference is assured of the support of public opinion.

Up to the present time, as clearly as the state of sentiment can be determined, that support is not evident. The country of course still remains ignorant and has not awakened to the meaning of the conference, but any suggestion that so-called disarmament can only be accomplished by a closer understanding between the United States and Japan is not well received; on the contrary, it is a conservative statement that the suggestion is distinctly frowned upon. Yet there are two decidedly encouraging signs which I shall not overstate, but which are of importance.

People Opposed to War.

The first is that the country unmistakably is opposed to war unless war is absolutely forced upon it, and is sincerely in its desire for a reduction of armaments and curtailing military expenditures. For the moment at least the big navy men are in a scrape and no politician would be so rash as to run counter to public opinion by advocating larger appropriations.

The other favorable sign is the more moderate attitude of the transatlantics, the irreconcilables of the Senate, during the bitter fight over the Versailles treaty.

Some of these men rather curiously are not as explosive as might be imagined when the necessity of an arrangement of some kind with Japan is discussed. They are influenced, I think, to some extent by the position of China. America wants to save China, not alone for the sake of China but also for the sake of America and the rest of the world. They are not so much in the mood of the land of mystery and romance can be made to do as the American hands if there is an assurance of security and peace.

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SAYS PARLEY SETS EAST AGAINST WEST

London 'Morning Post' Correspondent Declares It Has Become Political.

ASIA OPPOSING EUROPE

Decisions Will Be Futile for America Unless Sanctioned by Public.

SUCH SUPPORT NOT SEEN

Country Distinctly Frowns on Closer Armament Understanding With Japan.

By A. MAURICE LOW.

Correspondent of the London Morning Post.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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BRIAND SAYS THEY REJECT DICTATION

Continued from First Page.

When I go back to France Mr. Loucheur will come over, but because he is especially connected with financial matters it must not be thought that he comes over to discuss such problems. He was to have come with me as Minister of the Liberated Regions, but it was found necessary for one of us to remain behind in Parliament.

"I am not certain whether I am to reply to President Harding's speech at the opening of the conference. I have not yet been informed about the arrangements. I leave all in the hands of the President."

SUCCESSOR TO HARA DIFFICULT TO FIND

Marquis Saionji Declines to Accept Post of Premier.

Tokyo, Nov. 9 (Associated Press).—The problem of a successor to the Premiership remained in an uncertain state to-day largely because of the continued refusal of Marquis Saionji, pleading age and ill health, to consider acceptance of the post which, the Asahi Shimbun says, he persisted in during a long conference with Prince Yamagata, one of the Elder Statesmen, at the latter's residence in Odawara, near Yokohama. Prince Yamagata is understood to have insisted that Marquis Saionji was the only man able to bring harmony out of the situation.

Kense Adachi, a Saiyu-kai leader, is quoted as saying there was a strong possibility that Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, would be the choice for the Premiership if Marquis Saionji persisted in his declining. The vernacular newspapers appear to be convinced that a long political struggle, with consequent injury to the country, will ensue if Marquis Saionji and definite refusal of Marquis Saionji to accept the post made vacant by the assassination of Premier Hara.

MME. YAJIMA LAYS WREATH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A wreath was placed to-day on the suffrage statue in the Capitol by Madame K. Yajima, 90-year-old Japanese emigrant, as a tribute from the women of her country to the pioneer American suffragists.

A delegation from the National Woman's Party, including Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, sculptress of the statue, received Mme. Yajima at the Capitol.